



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#480 November 15, 1972

Packet #480
November 15, 1972

Table of Contents

Post-Election Prospects: Four More Years of Him/Four More Years of Us.....1	
Chile. Aftermath of the Bosses' Strike.....3	
Vets Arraigned on Conspiracy Charges: Expect Trial After First of Year.....4	
Radical Media Bulletin Board.....5	
"Sunshine Mining Co. Learns a Lesson?" Report Cites Co. Responsible for May Disaster.....6	
The American Indian in Advertising: "Bringum the Whole Family".....7	
People's Tribunals: The Legal System in Cuba.....8	
A Portrait of Determination and Despair: Migrant Farmworkers in New York State.....10	
"When You're Broiling a Dozen Steaks, One Stove Isn't Enough:" Generals Live High as Defense Budget Grows.....12	
Establishing Effective Communications Between Business and Government:" Nixon Aid MacGregor Joins United Aircraft. 12	

Graphics

Cover: Chilean students doing volunteer work along-
side workers during the recent right-wing strike.
Credit: QUIMANTU/LNS

Photos from Chile of student and worker volunteers
breaking the right-wing strike.....P-1
Line graphics: two more Nixon blood-bath varia-
tions; "Imperialist Pig" fishing; Uncle Sam
weeps for copper; agribusiness versus the
small farmer.....P-2

Table of Malcontents

Collective: Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie
Epstein, Cidne Hart, Rozy Melnicoff, Sandy Shea,
Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak

Comrades: Pierce Nylund, Laurie Lewis, Margarita
Lejarza, Safra Epstein

Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris
Mark Wilson--Montreal
Richard Trench--Belfast
Teddy Franklin--Box 4547, Berkeley,
California 94704

[Continued from page 12]

at Proctor and Gamble served as an advisor to Nixon
from 1969-1970; Clarence Palmby, now a vice president
at Continental Grain, served as an Assistant Secre-
tary of Agriculture from 1969-1972. Palmby, and his
boss Earl Butz, who served on the Board of Ralston Pu-
rina before becoming Secretary of Agriculture, shared
the hot seat during the turmoil surrounding the recent
Soviet wheat deal.

It certainly looks like MacGregor will find a lot
of company in Washington as he tries to "tell business"
story to the government."
-30-

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we need women to work
here real bad. Call us today!
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LIBERATION News Service
Packet #480
November 15, 1972

160 Claremont Avenue
New York, New York 10027
(212) 749-2200

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interview with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
News, and re: [REDACTED]

NEW YORK (ANS) - Covering the election on Election Night, 1972, was a very busy night. By 11 PM, it was indicating the election was going to go for those who could not vote. The election was going to win, it was going to be a win. The newscasters were saying it was going to be a win by 7 PM--way before most of the election polls had even closed--and by 11 PM, the election was decided defeat.

Minuties about it. I think it is better to let the American people know the facts about the Indian House. Many historic things have happened in this house. He reminded us, and this evening we got another one. He had no hard feelings about the campaign, and remarked rather ominously, that winning was not enough. The important thing was what to do with your victory.

"I have to admit that our present military force is not sufficient to meet the various areas for conflict, law enforcement, crime, law enforcement, social change, etc. where you cannot make either direct or indirect in terms of the presence of troops or troops of the military personnel. Therefore, the training to be made are certainly military."

"But there are other things that the new Post includes the new agencies, Health, Social Development, NEH (Health, Education, and Welfare), Transportation,..."

An hour or so later, Nixon and Vice President Agnew, both wearing victory sashes, a crown of supporters. An elderly woman, however, said a mandate from the people came and that no one was the familiar sound of "FOR NIXON AND FOUR MORE YEARS."

At the Republican Convention in August 1964 at Miami Beach, there was a scene of a young black man stomping upon the nose of a white man. The white man was more of an apple-polish type of a white man. The section gone missing, however, and sort of silly. Now the FOUR MORE WHITE men, and a black man, an agent, and insistently, was another and the more dangerous salute more still, would bring you. One wonders how Nixon and company see the growing influence of the German "Sieg Heil" in the United States.

It was hard to know just what was going on. I came to--depression, anger, fear, and a feeling of something at the time. I had a feeling of being in a trap. I think I'll get my hands on the top of the world. I'm a big activist, but I'm going to be a big activist tomorrow. But seriously, people are being brought down."

One young man who was working at the electrical components factory in the plant, contacted with a young co-worker came to work the day of the demonstration with a homemade paper of the paper and on which it said, "He's Not for the People".

"I am not talking of pride in country, a majority of our people do have a pride in country. You do have that respect, but they must not do it on a nationalistic basis that tend to know why this country is open, now, saying in the foreign field, we need to have the American people feel proud of their country's role in the foreign field."

"The Vietnamese laughed when we asked them about the election," said Susan Miller, who along with five other anti-war activists, spent election day in Hanoi. "It was as if to say, 'Oh you poor Americans, what are you going to do?' They expected that Nixon would win and wanted to know if we were surprised or had expected otherwise."

"They very much want the peace agreement signed," she continued, "and see two possibilities--either they will be signed or they won't. But the issue is not a closed one for them."

Essentially most people on the left saw the 70 elections in terms of "Vote No To The War, Vote No To Nasser," with the knowledge that a potentially effective way to do that was to vote for McGovern. There was no new-found belief or faith in the electoral process or in American politicians. And there was no confusion about whether McGovern is a radical. Clearly, he isn't. But he was willing to end the war on the Vietnamese terms and that seemed reason enough to vote for him.

"We have passed through a very great spiritual crisis in this country--during the late '60s, the war in Vietnam by many was blamed for it totally. It was only part of the problem and in many cases it was only an excuse rather than a reason. But we now a breakdown in frankly what I call the leadership class of this country...."

"For example, the enormous movement toward permissiveness which led to the escalation in crime, the escalation in drugs in this country, all of this was as a result of those of us who basically have a responsibility of leadership not recognizing that above everything else you must not weaken a people's character."

But the reformer from South Dakota couldn't challenge Nixon's grip on the nation. He lost because he could not convince people that he was "competent" to be president of the United States of America. No matter what else they do, politicians must inspire confidence, emanate stick-to-itiveness, and must never seem to change their minds. And McGovern pulled a big zero in that department.

Many say that the Englesten mess way back in July finished him off then and there. But certainly the tremendous amounts of money contributed to the Republican efforts by those most powerful in this country, plus cunning Nixon-machine strategy, which, it now appears, even included outright sabotage against the Democrats, had its effect.

"People around here were afraid of McGovern," said a spokesman at the National Office of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Chicago. "There was a lot of confusion and fear--Nixon's advertising had an enormous effect on people."

The charges that, if elected, McGovern would put everyone on welfare, legalize pot, support amnesty, were all in the air and they put a lot of

vulnerable people on edge. As an issue, the Watergate scandal never seemed to get off the ground, maybe because Americans cynically assume that where there are politicians, there is corruption.

With the draft no longer a threat and the transition from a ground war where American men were killed by the hundreds each week, to an air war in which most Americans can not fathom the pain and destruction perpetrated on the people of Indochina, the war lost its relevance to people's daily lives. Americans voted to give Nixon another chance, believing he was doing the best he could.

Strangely enough for such a landslide vote, many voters joined McGovern supporters in a hearty dislike for the incumbent president. "He's the lesser of two evils," people were often heard to say. One morning a few days before the election, in a New York City coffee shop, an older woman looked at a picture of Nixon in the newspaper and said ominously, staring out over her coffee cup, "We've seen too much of that face. I don't like it."

Combine these voters with those who, Anthony Lewis of the New York Times says, hold to "that one powerful strain in American life: the wish for success and comfort, for insulation from others' misery. Those are quite understandable desires, and they have often made a political majority by combining those who aspire with those who have achieved."

This then, is the Nixon mandate--not nearly so cohesive a vote of confidence as he would like us to believe, especially since his coattails were not long enough to pull Republicans into office and 54% of those eligible to vote did not.

"The average American is just like the child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something. If on the other hand, you pamper him and cater to him too much, you are going to make him soft; spoiled and eventually a very weak individual."

Some activists who worked with McGovern's campaign were not as pessimistic about the outcome as others. One man from Buffalo, New York, who worked closely with McGovern people, said that he thought that the 38% McGovern pulled in was a good sign. Those 25 million voters, he said, had truly voted on the issues, and not on the usual pabulum Democratic vs. Republican fare of past elections.

Others tempered his enthusiasm by asserting that some people were driven to vote for McGovern simply because their hatred for Nixon was so great, and that they really didn't like McGovern either. But in this election, good healthy hatred for Nixon was nothing to sniff at.

But where do we go from here? More of the same opposition to Nixon, only better, most people seem to be saying in the first few days after the election.

"As Vietnamese," said one member of the Vietnamese Students Association of the United States, who lives in Cambridge, Mass, "we try to get information about Vietnam out to the U.S. public. That won't change now." He said that Nixon would

probably not sign the peace agreement, but even if he did, it would only end direct involvement in the war."

"Our primary response was one of depression," explained one woman who works with the Committee of Liaison with the Families of Prisoners Detained in North Vietnam, in New York City. "And they (the POW families) too--Nixon re-elected, the accords not signed, it's a depressing situation. But we're going to keep on with our work; still putting pressure on to have the accords signed. It's important to keep up that pressure."

"I said several times that I intend to continue to appoint conservative judges to the court (Supreme Court). I do. The courts need them and they need men like Rehnquist and Burger and Blackman and Powell on their court...because the trend has gone too far in the other direction."

One member of the Chicago Alliance to End Repression felt that "We can look for the worst in terms of the legal system, especially with the Supreme Court teetering as it is. It could have very repressive effects. They (the administration) will be more arrogant in law-breaking like the Watergate incident for instance." He said that the Alliance was planning to be more on the offensive in terms of demanding people's rights.

"There's no use being paranoid, but no one should be surprised. Nixon's a witch hunter from the word go."

"As an organization, we feel threatened," said a vet at the VVAW's National Office. He (Nixon) was trying to smash us even before the election what with the Tallahassee Grand Jury. But business here will go on as usual and if anything, we'll be working harder to point out what Nixon's doing in Vietnam; to point out the contradictions in what he says and what he does."

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JAILBIRDS

a thousand rebel birds
cosmic homeless creatures of feather
chirruping and letting their wings
soaring among the clouds
searching winds and trees
downland breeze
summer has died and fall is hearabouts
unbelievable that you are searching for home
exiled? a thousand rebel birds?
share my space, take my territory--
for i too am misplaced
homeless and remembering
how happily you transposed my morning
thru sleepy eyes and little world
sky-encircled winged beauties
schizophrenic flitting in the air
closed prison barred windows
but i hear you and you
can stay.

marion prison
1972

CHILE: AFTERMATH OF THE BOSSES' STRIKE

By Paul Heath

LIBERATION News Service

Editor's Note: The end of the strike is gradually covered by news and analysis of what happened are now appearing, putting the picture in perspective.

One of the most significant things to have happened in the wake of the strike was the appointment of three military men to Allende's cabinet which started people thinking about the future role of the Armed Forces now that they find themselves in a greater position of power.

In the past, an increasing governmental role for the military in Latin America has signified a shift to the right. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, all are out and out military dictatorships. Yet, it is becoming clear that, in Chile, the role of the military may be different.

The following article is an analysis of what these appointments mean, not only to the government but to the people. As the magazine Punto Final -- one of the leading leftist publications in Chile -- put it: "The Armed Forces are an inseparable part of the people's struggle; they themselves have staled so by the mere fact of their involvement in the government in this extremely difficult time. The military presence cannot be understood only as a regulatory factor of the people's conduct and at the same time separated from the struggle that the masses are carrying on."

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (LNS) --Monday, November 6 marked the end to a twenty-six day nationwide transport and business strike inspired by the political opposition in Chile. Thursday, November 2, Allende had announced the third major Cabinet shakeup since the Unidad Popular government had come to power in November 1970, affecting nine of the thirteen ministries. The most important change was the entrance of the three branches of the Armed Forces into the Ministry of the Interior, the most important of all the ministries, plus Mining and Public Works.

"My commitment is not political except to insure the nation's normalcy," declared General Carlos Prats, Commander in Chief of Chile's Army as he assumed the post of the Minister of the Interior. The presence of the Military in the UP government not only signifies the end of the national strike which was plaguing the country's well-being, it has, as the most important innovation of the UP in recent time, created an intense debate within the government and the country as to the significance of this military-civilian combination.

General Prats, in his first act as Interior Minister, ordered an end to the strike in forty-eight hours. But a solution to all of the demands presented by the Transport Owners, merchants, professional groups and other rightist syndicates has yet to be reached. Prats presented a document which reflected the position of the government facing the syndicates in the conflict over State controls. He promised to begin mediations with those groups who had legitimate non-political demands.

After November 6, the deadline, virtually all shops were open for business and trucks, which had been stopped, requisitioned or hidden during the strike to avoid government requisition, were back on the road.

What was the price the government had to pay for the settlement? It had given guarantees to the truck owners that all requisitioned vehicles would be returned and that there would be no reprisals against those who had participated in the strike. All jailed prisoners were released.

Mixed commissions (government-syndicates) were created to treat each case separately. Requisitioned shops were returned to their

owners with the exceptions of supermarkets taken over by the people and the government distribution agency D.R.NCO -- their fate remains uncertain. At least four of the nine factories which closed down and were requisitioned passed into the 'Social Sector' of the economy or were, in other words nationalized, permanently.

The majority of those factories were, ironically, controlled by outside -- U.S. -- capital, among them businesses like the Dow Chemical Company, and Ready Mix Concretes.

The tone of the official declarations are, intentionally according to some, quite ambiguous -- designed to leave open the possibility of dialogue while making it difficult to draw conclusions about the nature of the transactions or the categorical position of the government.

The rightist syndicates continue to protest reprisals threatened against cases of professional irresponsibility during the strike (in the case of some doctors, this irresponsibility became criminal, resulting in the deaths of two children whom they refused to treat in a hospital emergency ward.) And the right is taking reprisals against workers who refused to obey the order to stop work. Particularly vulnerable are the construction workers of privately owned buildings. Nevertheless the government will not allow the loss of any jobs.

Guarantees have certainly been given, and the rightist press claims the concessions signify the success of the strike. But what really has taken place? If one considers its goals, the strike was a total failure. The country was not paralyzed thanks to an extraordinary display of force and organization by the people.

During the strike, workers set up voluntary labor brigades and vigilance and self-defense committees to protect working-class barrios and factories. Newly organized "coordinating commands" which efficiently needed the various community groups, until then functioning independently, were set up. Distribution of basic supplies to both households and factories was maintained in most cases with minimum difficulty.

A new variable was introduced into the already

seething political process here: the working class recognized that it could run the entire country without bosses. Said one worker: "We have learned more in these last days than in the last ten years." This is a key variable.

But then, what does the military in the Cabinet mean? The answers given by Prats in various interviews show him as a legalistic General, vigilant of the Constitution and pretty much in agreement with President Allende on the UP's principles.

In this sense, the Opposition, not to mention the ultra-Right where most of the pressure comes from, has no hope of inspiring a coup d'etat. Their strategy, especially in the government-syndicate dialogues, has been to try to strain relations in this new civilian-military combination.

In the parties of the Unidad Popular, and in all of the left, the new Cabinet has produced uncertainty. Those who support the civilian-military formula (created by high government circles with the military without the direct voice of those workers who kept the country running) maintain that, though the Right has its support in the Armed Forces, there is taking place in the high commands a fundamental shift. These supporters assert that the shift is especially clear in respect to which groups the Armed Forces view as the real enemy of the country.

The illegal strike of the Opposition, its sabotage, and insults to the military has moved them more behind the government which has gone out of its way to remain within the Constitution.

Prats has made public statements about the need for fundamental changes and the importance of worker participation in these changes. He has also said that the Armed Forces are, by their presence within the government, looking to establish "social peace" and to guarantee clean and democratic elections next March when many legislative seats are up for grabs.

Certainly there is criticism, especially from the Socialists and the Left Revolutionary Movement (MIR). "The military formula did not spring from the people," El Rebelde, the voice of MIR, writes, and "social peace" is impossible from both the Left and Bourgeoisie points of view. "It has to be the people themselves who decide the political road, taking advantage of what it has learned in these last weeks: workers' power."

The class struggle has sharpened, with a greater degree of consciousness and organization on both sides. Pressure from the masses is growing and, as they organize more the possibility of reconciliation between them and the bourgeoisie seem to grow dimmer. If this premise is accepted, then the presence of the military participating in the government rather than remaining aloof from it can only be seen in a positive light.

The main threat is that, once in power, the military will disconnect itself from the people and therefore aid the rightist cause. Nevertheless, the step has been taken and everything seems to indicate that the military will be forced to the side of the people. What happens in the next few

months is going to be the decisive element with which to judge the step the government has taken to include the military in the cabinet.

But whatever that may be, one thing is clear: the workers in Chile have won a major victory, demonstrating that the process of building socialism in Chile is an irreversible one.

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SEE GRAPHICS SECTION FOR PICS TO GO WITH THIS

VEITS ARRESTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGES. EXPOSED IN FIRST OF YEAR

GAINESVILLE, Florida (INS)-- Displaying the same sense of timing that they have used throughout the case, the federal government arraigned the eight members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War charged with conspiracy on November 6, the day before the presidential election, in Gainesville, Florida.

From the beginning of the investigations the Vets have charged that the whole case is a trumped up effort to lessen the effectiveness of the VVAW anti-war work and to remove them from participating in the presidential campaign. The timing of events give testimony to this.

On July 2, four days before the Democratic National Convention, 23 members and supporters of the VVAW were subpoenaed to appear on July 10, the opening day of the convention, before a Grand Jury in Gainesville, 400 miles from the Miami Convention site. On the day that the convention ended most of the subpoenaed were excused. Four members, however, were held in contempt and six were indicted on charges of planning to disrupt the Republican Convention with explosives and homemade weapons.

Then, on October 18, in the closing weeks of the presidential campaign, the Grand Jury returned superseding indictments that added two more defendants to the case. A new arraignment date was set for November 6.

At the arraignment the court gave the defense 30 days to file pre-trial motions. Lawyers for the Vets, however, feel it is unlikely that the trial will start before the first of the year.

-30-

"Every year our white intruders become more greedy, exacting, oppressive, and overbearing. Wants and oppressions are our lot. Are we not being strangled day by day of the little that remains of our ancient liberty? Unless every tribe unanimously combines to give a check to the ambition and avarice of the whites, they will soon conquer us apart and disunited, and we will be driven away from our native country and scattered as autumn leaves before the wind."

--Tadumach, a Shawnee chief, in a speech in 1820

From: Full Circle, Box 111-BD SONYA Station, Albany, N.Y. 12212
Sweetfire in Albany, N.Y. has changed its name.
Please send all mail to the new address.

**

From: Willie Dalton 155-789, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140
Friends;

I am in prison and very lonely and need help. I have no family or anyone to correspond with. I would appreciate it if you would print this ad in your papers because I know this will help me to gain friends and take away this loneliness. I will answer all letters, would like to correspond with open-minded people.

**

From: CCLAMG, 2546 N Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. 60614

The Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (CCLAMG) has completed the making of a button at the request of the Organization of Angolan Women, OMA. OMA is the women's organization of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)

OMA was formed by MPLA women to ensure the equal participation of all people in the liberation of Angola, both during the struggle and after independence. Many members serve in the regular MPLA military units. They also work as teachers, technicians, radio operators, doctors, mechanics, and as political organizers. OMA women are being trained to become political commissars and there will soon be women serving on the Politico Military Coordinating Committee as commanders. Finally, OMA functions on an international level in solidarity with progressive women's groups all around the world

The OMA button is to be distributed both in Angola and among support groups as a tool for education and support-raising purposes. The design is in MPLA colors, with an armed black woman set against a red background circled in yellow lettering spelling out "Organizacao da Mulher de Angola." Buttons sell for .25¢ each or 1/5 off on orders of 20 or more.

Due to lack of transportation, widescale use of herbicides and forced mobility caused by frequent bombings, an urgent need for Vitamin C has arisen in the liberated areas

The Chicago Committee is undertaking a campaign to collect Vitamin C and send it to the movements for distribution. Shipments of Vitamin C will be going out at regular intervals, the first one being on Feb. 4, the anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle by MPLA in Angola

You can help by donating as much Vitamin C as possible, preferably 250 mg. dosages in plastic amber botties. IMPORTANT: Be sure that the dosage per tablet is clearly labeled on the container

**

From: Alternative Features Service, P.O. Box 2250

Berkeley, CA. 94702

Doctors of small community media groups have written us they can't afford our subscription rates. Now, because we're eager to provide our material to the struggling papers that so often seem to want it the most, we've set a new, low rate for underground newspapers with circulation under 10,000.

For \$50 per year -- or four quarterly payments of \$12.50 each -- small community papers can now receive ABS packets for 50 weeks via first class mail.

For most papers with circulation over 10,000 our rates remain unchanged: \$125 per year or four quarterly payments of \$31.25 each, for 50 packets.

If you want a sample packet, more information, or just to get in touch, write us.

**

From: The Lincoln Gazette, 2418 "Y", Lincoln, Nebraska 68505

The Lincoln Gazette would like to exchange papers with underground, alternative and radical newspapers in and out of the U.S.

The Gazette is a mixture of underground, alternative and radical qualities. We'd also like information on how to best set up a publishing collective. We are looking for a fairly priced tabloid and smaller sized off-set presses, photographic equipment, paper cutter and folders, plate makers etc.

Please write to us

**

From: Syracuse Peace Council, Ronnie Vita
Colonna, 210 Haddon Road, Syracuse, NY 13224

The Syracuse Peace Council library is still growing. Their films and slide shows vary in topic and scope.

If you are interested in a brochure of their films, slide shows and soon to-be tapes, write. They will also provide a discussion leader for your film showing if requested to do so

**

From: Women's International League For Peace and Freedom, 1 North St., Philadelphia, Penna 19107.

A new leaflet on apartheid in South Africa and racial discrimination in the U.S. is now available from the WILPF. The leaflet describes the system of White rule and forced labor in South Africa as well as giving facts and figures on the effect of racism in the U.S.

The WILPF has prepared this leaflet especially for distribution at Black Sash vigils on Human Rights Day, Dec. 10. These vigils are being organized around the world by WILPF to protest the violation of human rights in South Africa. Single copies of the leaflet on apartheid and racism can be obtained by writing to Leaflet cont more more

Against Apartheid, W. 1115 R. 100, 100000,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. (self addressed envelope)
ed, self addressed envelope

From: Paraprofessional Institute
State Correctional Institution at Graterford
Box 244
Graterford, Pa. 19106

Friends,

I thought some of your readers might want to learn of the Army of Prisoners' Friends. Their philosophy is anti-imprisonment in any form whatsoever as long as there is a Social, Educational, Economic or Psychological factor that has not been explored as an alternative - they remain what SILEP concept. They are very anxious to help prisoners and former prisoners. Their present membership is approximately 700, and as soon as their rolls reach 1,000 they want to hold national elections. For anyone who is interested the person to contact is: H Robert Gaber, 171, 606 1864, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105 (215) 912-6178

Thanks,
Holt Woods, Secretary
H 511

From: Social Responsibilities Boardtable,
American Library Association
c/o Werner Herrt
820 Arlington
Berkeley, Ca. 94707 (415) 526-5551

Dear Third World and Movement Publisher,

The Bay Area Chapter of the American Library Association's Social Responsibilities Round Table. We want to include your publications (books, papers) to our reading public in all kinds of libraries. In order to do this we have rented two 10 foot booths at the Nov. 28- Dec. 5 annual conference of the large California Library Assoc. at Anaheim. (Similar plans are being made for the national American Library Assoc. conference in Las Vegas next July.) Approximately 2700 librarians representing many libraries seeking materials are easily found for their readers will attend. The exhibit will be organized into two parts: 1) Third World presses, publications and organizations; 2) Women's gay, and political presses, organizations, etc. For information on how to arrange to have your publication or press represented, please contact me at the above address named above.

From: NEXUS,
1116 Maryhill Pl
Glasgow, Scotland

We are looking for information about as many community groups, movements, local communities and other projects in the States as we can get. Any small booklets, pamphlets and papers will be appreciated. We'll send you the cost of postage when necessary.

"SUNSHINE MINING CO. LEARNS A LESSON?" BUREAU OF MINES CO. RESPONSIBLE FOR MAY DISASTER

WASHINGTON, INS -- Stating that "a large number of deaths and the magnitude of the disaster were a direct result of inadequate safety standards," the Department of the Interior examiner blamed that negligence both on the part of the Sunshine Mining Company, and Bureau of Mines inspectors and to the deaths of 91 miners inside the Sunshine Mine in Kellogg, Idaho last May. The Sunshine Mine is the largest and richest silver mine in the U.S.

In his special report, James M. Day, director of the Interior Department's Office of Hearings and Appeals, condemned "industry-wide poor safety practices" and charged that added numbers died because of the "lack of training of the miners in the event of a disaster."

He also suggested that the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines could have been more vigilant in seeing that the Sunshine miners had more and better equipment and training.

Of course, the families and friends of the dead miners didn't have to wait seven months to hear what they knew at the time. One woman, as she waited for her dead husband's body to be found, said, "There should have been more fire drills. I don't know whether it was plain lack of funds for safety training or what. The fact is, what have they done for safety here?"

Sunshine Company officials claim that they had a thorough safety program and that the mine was in compliance with federal safety regulation. Bureau of Mines officials agreed, saying that the Sunshine mine was inspected in March and was determined to be a "safe mine." A November 1971 inspection, however, had turned up 35 safety violations, but the Bureau had said all had been cleared up by March, 1972 - two months before the disaster.

The statistics released by the Bureau reveal that the Sunshine mine was far more dangerous than other metal mines. The injury rate at Sunshine was five times the average of all metal mines and the fatality rate was twice as high. Four miners had been killed at the mine in the last four years and the Bureau of Mines inspectors had put the blame on management each time.

Director Day's report, based on testimony taken during a week of hearings held in Kellogg last July, noted that several workers who operated lifts that choked the only escape route for many of the trapped men died at their posts.

The report, however, offers little comfort to the miners who died in the mishap or to those that had continued working in the mines. In its report the Interior Department made no mention of a civil action against the Sunshine Mining Company. In fact, the report itself seems as if it was written so that the Sunshine mine happened by stating that:

"It is quite apparent that Sunshine learned a lesson."

END OF RMSE FOR NEXUS

Page 6

LIBERATION Now, Sept. 15, 1972 (#386) No. 15, 1972 more

[Note to editors. See graphics in packet #479 to accompany this story.]

THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN ADVERTISING-- "BRINGUM THE WHOLE FAMILY"

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: It's hard to ignore the tremendous amount of advertising that swirls around us in these United States. On TV, billboards, in newspapers and magazines, and over the radio--there's no place to hide. And it's hard to still to fight against the sexist and racist stereotypes that are constantly used to sell that brick pad or new-groovy-supercoogie-four-on-the-floor-sports-car.

Dumb housewives, sexy brides, tyrannical mothers-in-law, are the models of women we are presented.

In recent years overt racism towards black people has diminished (but not disappeared), due to pressure from the black movement, and the advertising industry's increasing interest in reaching the black consumer as well as the white.

For other third world people, however, overt racism is still the order of the day. There is the devious, snifty-eyed Asian, the Chicano, alias "Frito-Bandido", who eats at Taco Tico, and the Latin American who, it would seem from TV advertising, is either an aristocratic coffee-grower in a white suit, a peasant or a prostitute.

The fall issue of the Native American newspaper Akwesasne Notes underlines that Native Americans are not exempt from the racist stereotypes either. Witness the following examples of racist advertising.

NEW YORK (LNS)--"INDIAN ACRES: HEAP BIG FUN--BRINGUM THE WHOLE FAMILY." Scattered throughout Virginia, billboards bearing this slogan advertised a camping development called Indian Acres of Thornburg, Inc. The campground, one of over 200 planned nationally by the Chase Continental Corp., was designed to encourage middle-class, white families to become weekend campers on what the company calls its "reservations."

Statues of painted TV Indians and buffalo greet the campers upon entering the campgrounds, and the streets, facilities and camping areas have names like "Tonto Drive," "Lake Minnehaha," and "Apache Territory." The campground's publication is called the pow-wow and the restrooms are marked braves and squaws.

Frederick Chusid & Company had an advertisement in the Wall Street Journal recently that was captioned "How to be a Chief with Much Thunder."

"Our Career Advancement Program can effectively beat the tom-toms for you on the right reservation." The company says their career program helps to "see you in your fanciest feathers," and they brag that "often our clients do so well that their squaws trade in their buffalo robes for mink."

The company promises to "supply powerful medicine that can help you become a big chief."

Both Indian and gay groups have objected to Littell & Myers' advertising. They make cigarettes, L & M for one. One ad pictures a gay Indian holding a casket of cigarettes, while another Indian says to him, "Dancing beautifully, get out of here with your two cigarettes."

Pepsi-Cola has a new ad that features two nickels. Jefferson is on one, and an Indian is on the other. Jefferson is just as literate as you'd expect a Founding Father to be, says "Pepsi-Cola's Value-Pak brings one nickel serving back." The Indian replies, "How!"

Needless to say, this racism is not limited to advertising. Television programs themselves are prime offenders. The national co-director of the American Indian Movement, Vernon Bellecourt, began complaining to local television stations about the racism against Indians a long time ago. The stations, however, passed the responsibility over to the networks.

Bellecourt wrote KBTV-Channel 9, an ABC outlet, demanding equal time on television, citing the Federal Communication Commission's regulation that says a station must "afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance."

The particular segment that angered Bellecourt was a program special entitled "Kopy Kats," a cartoon which had Ed Sullivan portraying "Chief Crazy Horse," who as Bellecourt pointed out, had been assassinated while imprisoned by the U.S. Army and was hardly a topic for humor.

Frederick Thompson replied for ABC saying that it was only a "humorous tracing of history, literature, and entertainment, portrayed with tongue in cheek and presented in what we believe is good taste."

Thompson also said that networks only had to give equal time to opposing political candidates, not cultural groups.

Bellecourt has filed formal complaints with the FCC in Washington but the agency has not responded.

-30-

(Thanks again to Akwesasne Notes for this info.)

WHAT'S THAT YOU SAID?

"I am leaving Saigon optimistic as to the progress that can be made during the coming year."

--Robert McNamara 12/20/63 statement

"Current trends will lead to neutralization at best and more likely to a communist state."

--Robert McNamara 12/21/63 to LBJ

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS: THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN CUBA

By Martin Stolar

Blind Justice/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note. The past month six lawyers and legal aides from the National Lawyers Guild spent three weeks in Cuba learning about the Cuban legal system and about Cuba in general. The following, written by Marty Stolar, a guild member from New York City, is an account of how People's Tribunals operate in the Cuban legal system. It first appeared in Blind Justice a paper published by the New York Chapter of the Lawyers' Guild.)

It is an evening in Havana and the man in the night club has just gotten his bill. He tells the proprietor that the friend with whom he was drinking, and who had money, left him in the lurch and he cannot pay. The case is brought before the Popular Tribunal in Havana.

One night a man climbed up to the balcony of a Havana apartment and threatened the woman and her daughter who live there. The woman brings charges against the man, in the Popular Tribunal, claiming that since they broke off their relationship the man keeps coming to her apartment and bothering her.

A fight breaks out in a night club in Havana and \$500 worth of damage is done. Three young men and one young woman are accused of doing the damage and are taken before the Popular Tribunal in Havana.

It is an afternoon in Havana and the group of people getting on the bus are on their way home from work. Suddenly a woman in the crowd whirls around and slaps the man behind her. He knocks her down. Cross complaints for assault are lodged and a few days later the case comes up before the Popular Tribunal in Regla.

Popular Tribunals, which were established in 1964, are the most outstanding aspect of the administration of justice on the island. While the courts which deal with felonies and larger civil matters remain remarkably similar to those in operation before the revolution, the Popular Tribunals have introduced revolutionary changes in the method of dealing with less serious anti-social acts.

There is one Popular Tribunal in each community, (about 300 in Havana alone), with jurisdiction over what is classified as "conductas anti-sociales" -- roughly equivalent to misdemeanors and civil disputes involving less than \$1000 in the United States. The Popular Tribunals meet evenings and weekends, often in a storefront or private home and are well attended by the community.

The judges -- three for each tribunal -- are members of, and elected by the community in which they sit (there is no campaign, though, and they are elected solely through their standing and example in the community.)

They are not professionals and except for a brief course in procedure, have no specialized legal training. They donate their time and otherwise work at their regular jobs.

The underlying philosophy of the Popular Tribunals

Page 8

LIBERATION News Service (#480)

is that anti-social conduct would be considered within the context of the social, economic and moral conditions of the community, and should be judged by the people of that community. The Popular Tribunals are people's courts whose function is not to oppress the people, nor to enforce superimposed laws, but to involve the community in the administration of justice and to educate the people, that law can and should function to the benefit of all the people, not just a privileged few.

Almost everything involving disputes between people goes to Popular Tribunals. Private resolution of disputes is discouraged so that everything can be out in the open.

Thus, in the first three cases set forth in the beginning of this article, the man who didn't have enough money with him to pay his bar bill was told to pay it and was lectured about being careful in the future to have enough money to pay his bills before he entered them; the man who threatened his ex-girl friend was sentenced to 30 days in a work camp (where he picked fruit, cut cane or did some other kind of productive work), plus 180 days for probation violation, when it was revealed that he was on probation for a previous conviction for the same conduct; and the four young people who damaged the night club were given 30 days, told to pay for the damages and given a lecture on the dangers of drinking.

The last case was somewhat more complex because the facts were in dispute. The following description of the whole trial in that case can serve as a concrete example of the functioning of the popular tribunals:

The case came up in the popular tribunal in Regla, a suburb of Havana where both parties lived. The courtroom was the living room of a house in the community.

Directly in front of the judges' table were two pairs of chairs, facing each other, where the parties sat and immediately behind those chairs were about 100 seats for the people in attendance (though there must have been about 125 people in the courtroom.)

The case began at 9:45 in the evening. Because there was a cross-complaint, a presiding judge admitted both parties of their right to a lawyer and their right not to accept the court as constituted. Both elected to proceed without counsel (which is usual in all the popular tribunals) and accepted the court.

The secretaries then read the charges as asserted by each side, plus certain background social material on both the man and the woman. In her charge, the woman claimed that as she was getting on a bus in Havana, the accused had reached her on the rear-end, whereupon she had turned around and slapped him and he had -- she had not heard enough to knock her to the floor of the bus. In his

turn, the man said that he had been
November 18, 1964 moremoremoremoremore

standing at the bus stop when the woman came by and that, as they were getting on the bus, she had suddenly turned around and hit him, for no reason whereupon he had retaliated. He said that she then accused him of touching her breasts in order to justify having slapped him.

The foregoing description of the facts was read by the Secretario from prepared statements which both parties had given to the police. The presiding judge then asked the woman, in open court, she wished to change her accusation or add anything to it. She reiterated her story, adding that she had tried to get the accused to come to the police station with her to resolve the incident but that he had refused. At that point the judges then proceeded to interrogate her about the fine details of the incident: whether the touching would have been a mistake, whether she ran in front of the man, etc. But she stuck to her story as originally told.

The defendant was then asked to tell his story and to add anything he wished to his previous statement. He began by pointing out various minor contradictions in the woman's story. He denied ever having hit the woman and claimed that though she had fallen on the floor of the bus, it was not his doing. He bolstered his assertions by claiming that he definitely would not have hit this woman because he simply would not hit a woman, and he presented himself as very understanding of her problems, saying that she was merely confused and slightly hysterical, and that was why he did not go to the police station with her when she asked him to.

The accused was then subjected to a cross-examination by the judges which lasted about three times as long as that of the accuser. But the man remained adamant in his version and when asked denied any prior arrests for crime or delinquency.

The one witness to the event was then called and asked to describe what he saw. He said that he had been standing at the bus stop and had seen nothing unusual until he heard the woman say "fresh" and slap the accused. He said that he saw the accused hit the woman after he had been slapped.

When the witness was finished, the Presidente turned to the audience and asked if there was any other witness in the courtroom who wanted to be heard. The Secretary General of the trade union at the defendant's work center approached the court and testified that he had known the defendant for four years, that they worked together in a place where there were many women and that there had never been any complaints about him. He said that the defendant had visited his house and had even been alone with his daughter, and that there had never been any trouble. He testified that everyone at the work center was very surprised about the accusation.

After the Secretary General sat down, another man spoke from his seat, saying that he also worked with the accused and that he agreed with the Secretary General's characterization.

The Presidente then asked if there were any witnesses from the Communist Party or the CDR (Com-

munist Party of the Defense of the Revolution--the latter block organization). A Party member stood up in the back of the room and said that he had known the woman for a long time and knew her to be a very respectable and moral person who would not make a false accusation. The Presidente then solicited the advice of the president of the CDR, who confirmed the opinion of the Party member.

The Presidente then proceeded to give a general summary of the court's own investigation, saying that they had found the woman to be a good citizen, well respected in her community, and a member of both the CDR and the Cuban Federation of Women. He said that they had also found that the defendant's co-workers had a good opinion of him and generally thought that his conduct was good.

Then, in a dramatic flourish, the Presidente raised his voice and began to give the results of his investigation of the defendant in the neighborhood where the defendant lived. He said that he had found that the defendant used to go around with "antislavery people" and had been previously involved in immoral conduct. He said that it was reliably reported to him by various neighbors and the CDR, that the defendant beat his wife, threw her out of the house and was often drunk. That his neighbors had a very bad opinion of the defendant due to his domestic squabbles, his drunkenness, and his reputation as a peeping tom.

The Presidente then read, and asked the defendant to admit, his previously denied convictions, from 1948 through 1960, for illegal distilling, arson, damage to property, public scandal and corrupting minors. The defendant thereupon admitted that, indeed, these were his previous convictions, and the court recessed and a great hallah.

The judges were out for approximately twenty minutes and when they returned, the Presidente rendered the court's unanimous decision: he said that, without a doubt the offense had been proved against the defendant. He analyzed the inconsistencies in the defendant's testimony and actions--such as his refusal to go to the police station when the woman asked him; his denial of having hit the woman after she slapped him; his attempts to confuse the court; and the lack of respect he had shown the court by denying his prior convictions.

The judge then admonished the defendant (in language clearly intended for the audience, too) for not having taken into account that the people's courts were so inefficient or harmless that they would not find out about his personality, reputation or convictions.

The judge then talked about the need for having a good man able to get along with people in a socialist society and the need to develop a revolutionary morality to govern relationships between people.

Then the judge delivered a rather stern lecture to the fellow workers of the accused who had testified. He admonished them for being shallow

and for not detecting, nor knowing about, the various unsavory characteristics of their fellow worker over the course of their four year work relationship.

He told them that it had been easy enough for the Popular Tribunal to find out about the defendant's reputation and that their failure to do so evinced a lack of the interest and understanding of a fellow worker which is needed to guard the revolution.

The judge admonished them that in a socialist society, such as they are building in Cuba, relationships between workers should go beyond mere perfunctory levels to a fuller understanding of each other and each other's problems. He said that in the course of a four year work relationship, the people who had testified should have developed more knowledge about the defendant than that which they had testified to.

When the judge's lecture was finished, the accused was asked to rise and was sentenced to the maximum punishment allowed in a popular tribunal: 180 days in a work camp. The woman was then asked to rise and was told that, though an assault had also been proved against her, since she was defending herself, she was absolved and dismissed with the thanks of the court.

Questioning at popular tribunals is directed, in most every case, to the entire set of circumstances involved and not only to whether or not a particular act was committed. The judges question about social background, family situation, economic background, etc. in an attempt to understand why a particular type of anti-social conduct might have taken place.

The same is true of sentencing, which is an attempt to rehabilitate and educate, rather than punish or avenge. It is unusual for somebody to be taken out of the community and put in a work camp. More likely sentences are house arrest (in which a person can go to work and come home, but cannot go out for a specified period of time), or injunctive relief (such as forbidding a person convicted of being loud and disorderly at a particular night club, from going to that night club for a certain amount of time), or simply a public admonishment.

The enforcement of sentences, aside from work camps which are operated by the Ministry of Justice, is in the hands of the CDR's. Being basic community organizations, the CDR's are totally involved in their communities and are aware of the individual and social problems which may exist. They act as local police, patrolling the streets and assisting the citizens with their problems. For this reason the CDR can effectively enforce sentences handed down by the popular tribunals.

Appeal rights are preserved, and the appeal is handled by a combination of popular tribunal judges and legally-trained technicians. A defendant can appeal either the verdict or the sentence or both but this does not happen very often.

-- 36 --

A PORTRAIT OF DETERMINATION AND DESPAIR: MIGRANT FARMWORKERS IN NEW YORK

WAYNE COUNTY, New York (LNS)-- Drive down any road and you will see them haunting the narrow band of fruit farms that line the shore of Lake Ontario from Niagara to Oswego. Sometimes they may be camouflaged by the rows of apple, pear or cherry trees, or other times they will be taken for the chicken coops, barns and tool sheds they once were.

But then you will see a line of weathered barracks or a single-block row of cells next to it, a drift of an open sewer. A door that flaps open with the wind reveals a common shower room.

You are seeing a migrant camp. And if you are willing to risk your tires on the rutted, rocky road, drive in and inhale the depravity.

Don't be surprised if a handful of curious or hostile faces appear at every window and door. Strangers are uncommon in the migrant camps and generally not welcome.

Wretched as the scene is, it means home for the nearly 10,000 seasonal farm workers who migrate north from the citrus belt of central Florida each summer to the upper rim of New York State for its fruit harvest.

Yet home is a cruel way to describe a single room that might house up to eight people, that has no inside plumbing and maybe not even running water, that is often unheated and uninsulated, whose roof might leak and whose windows stay broken all summer.

But for the migrant farmworkers who are economically and socially isolated from the predominantly white, middle-class communities that surround them, there are few alternatives.

In the Wayne County towns ofodus, Williamson, Hunch, Ontario and Rose, located midway between Syracuse and Rochester, where the upstate migrant population peaked at more than 2,000 this year, only a handful of farm laborers can be said to be living in conditions approaching decency. Utter squalor is the rule in migrant housing.

Substantiating statistics are difficult to dredge up. Housing codes are non-existent in the county; health codes are honored in the breach. Growers and public officials are generally tight lipped when pushed for information.

The data that are available emerge from surveys such as one being conducted by a non-profit group called Wayne Housing Opportunities known as WHO. The group has half-dozen part-time and volunteer field workers systematically probing the camps, observing and recording violations of human dignity.

Ahead or in pairs, interviewers slip in and out of the camps working as quickly as possible in the brief span between the time the migrants come in from the orchards and the time they go to

bed. The WHO surveyors have been confronted by angry farmers with guns and dogs and farm workers, fearful of recriminations, who refuse to speak.

Many migrant laborers, however, are more than willing to detail their plight. From them is being drawn a portrait of determination and despair. Determination to remain free, despite overwhelming odds, from the economic and psychological shackles of poverty.

Robert Turner says that instead of coming north each season, he would rather stay in Florida and be a truck driver. But he is unskilled and black -- two major handicaps back in Haines City -- and he has not been able to find work outside of migrant stream. At age 23, newly married and with only a ninth-grade education, he must deal with survival before personal aspirations.

Survival means working from dawn to sunset picking apples for 20 cents a bushel. Survival means enduring the indignity of having wages eroded by debts to the camp store, where he must shop or be fired. Survival means maintaining a sense of self-worth each night when he comes "home" to a hovel carved out of the corner of a barn, where the nearest water is a half-mile away and where not even the simplest kind of privy exists.

Sometimes, he says, he wonders if what happened to his brother Sam two years ago is going to happen to him. One Saturday night, Sam was drinking and shooting pool at a black speakeasy a couple miles out of town. Without any warning he just cracked up, stabbed three of his friends and then shot himself.

Sam wasn't the first to go home in a box. There have been several more since.

Grady Hayes is ten years old, and nine of those years have been spent migrating.

His parents talk about staying up north the way about 400 migrants do annually. But like Robert Turner, Grady's father has no marketable, non-agricultural skill. Efforts to locate a house suitable for Grady, his parents, his grandmother, his four sisters and two brothers have proved fruitless. Housing is scarce in Wayne County no matter who you are; but if you are black it simply doesn't exist.

George Baillard has been migrating almost 30 years. His story is not much different, only its rough edges are somewhat smoothed from the years of trying. He optimistically describes his sheet-rocked cabin as "better than what most folks have to put up with," and he attributes the barren grandeur of the room to the kind-heartedness of his employer.

He says he doesn't want to answer the survey questions "because it might stir things up."

The interviewer points out that he has a right to better plumbing facilities than an enamel pot in the corner.

"No, no," says George quietly. "Things could be a lot worse. Believe me, I've seen them a whole lot worse."

Groups like WHO Inc. are trying to make things better. A measure of their success might

be seen in the fact that in eight months of existence, they have already built up a reserve of resentment of the white people in the town who view WHO Inc.'s efforts to provide decent housing for migrants as a threat to their own well-being.

Other folks like the Rev. Ivory Simmons, director of Community Action for Self-help Housing (CASH), and Mrs. Edwin "Maudie" Weeks, director of a cooperative housing project for farm workers called Hope Village, have joined their projects along in the face of the most blatant kinds of discrimination and racism. Rev. Simmons, in three years, has built 12 self-help houses using unskilled labor, has contracted to build two more and is trying to interest other people in financing others. Mrs. Weeks has led a three-year battle to erect a 25-unit apartment of modular houses, and only now does she seem within reach of her goals.

National organizations have identified Wayne County as having some of the worst housing in the country. The Housing Assistance Council, a non-profit, private funding group, has extended an interest-free loan to WHO Inc. The Rural Housing Alliance, a similar group, has provided technical assistance and funding sources for CASH.

But this is just a drop in the bucket. At least 320 camps remain across the county. The farming and business communities which could benefit as much from the improved environment of decent shelter for their work forces (the migrants themselves) remain -- with few exceptions -- stubborn in their ignorance and resistance of change.

The migrant problem does in fact "go away." By mid-November, when the apple harvest is completed, farm workers will for the most part leave. The immediacy of their troubles will appear to pass; but just as sure as winter turns to spring, the migrants will be back. And with them will return the horrors of another season in migrant camps, made all the more intense by a year of inaction.

Wayne County is one of hundreds of areas in the country that have similar conditions and virtually no organized farm workers' movement. The United Farmworkers' Union, which is currently waging the lettuce boycott in support of western farmworkers, would like to begin doing work in these areas as soon as it has the resources and staff to spare.

"Nowhere is woman treated according to the merit of her work, but rather as a sex. It is therefore almost inevitable that she should pay for her right to exist, to keep a position in whatever line, with sex favors."

"Thus, it is merely a question of degree whether she sells herself to one man, in or out of marriage, or to many men. Whether our reformers admit or not, the economic and social inferiority of women is responsible for prostitution."

--Emma Goldman in an essay entitled The Traffic of Women.

"WHEN YOU'RE BROILING A DOZEN STEAKS,
ONE STOVE JUST ISN'T ENOUGH."
GENERALS LIVE HIGH AS DEFENSE BUDGET GROWS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--In a recent interview first published in the Washington Star-News after his re-election, President Nixon spoke of planned cutbacks in federal spending. First on his list are Health, Education and Welfare allocations as well as those for Housing and Transportation. He also hinted that large numbers of federal employees are going to get the axe.

However, in one area, Nixon saw little possibility for reduced spending. "When I speak of Defense, in terms of the hardware of Defense, in terms of the military personnel in Defense, the cuts that can be made certainly are minimal."

Criticism of the billions of dollars pumped into obsolete and excessive "hardware" is well known. However, information recently made public, which documents the military's luxury expenditures, also casts doubt on Nixon's assessment. A long article by Washington columnist Jack Anderson runs down the large sums of taxpayers' money being spent to provide high ranking military personnel with "the good life."

The article, which first appeared in Parade magazine on November 12, describes the 48 foot luxury launch which sails 48 generals four miles down the Potomac from Bolling Air Force Base to the Pentagon. Limosines and helicopters also provide generals with easy transportation to and from work and to the Army-Navy Country Club. For civilian workers at the Pentagon, some 10,000 of whom drive to work every day, a traffic jam is the usual morning wake-upper.

At the Pentagon, where generals seem to outnumber everyone else, nothing is spared to keep them happy. In the private dining room, gourmet meals, which include choices of salmon broquettes with bearnaise sauce, braised ribs of beef, asparagus spears, and sherry among others are available for \$1.00. In contrast, the public cafeteria where GIs and civilian personnel eat, offers a corned beef sandwich for \$1.20.

The first class treatment doesn't stop at the Pentagon gates either. A visit to the generals' compound at Ft. Myer (a short helicopter ride from the Pentagon) reveals red brick mansions with beautifully landscaped lawns. Inside you might find, as in one case, a kitchen with two of everything--stoves, refrigerators, etc. because "when you're broiling a dozen steaks, one stove just isn't enough."

Inside all these homes, the cooking, washing, flower-arranging, and serving is done by GI servants--most especially groomed to fill these roles. One GI was trained to do ice sculpture centerpieces for his general's dinner parties. And the general bought a deep freezer for the taxpayers' expense--to preserve them.

This life style isn't limited to Pentagon brass either. A recent report of the General Accounting Office (watchdog on federal spending) revealed that GIs were being used as servants at

the Alaskan Chateau and Health Club, Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage.

About \$10,000 a year was used to pay 24 GIs to staff the place as cooks, waiters, room attendants and other service jobs. At the Chateau, rooms were available for \$2-\$3 a night. Only ranks of lieutenant colonels or higher, and some high ranking civilians, were allowed at the Club.

At least one Senator picked up on the GAO report. Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) demanded that the practice be ended, saying it "makes a mockery of the Pentagon's constant cry that cutting their budget would harm our national security."

--30--

"ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS
BETWEEN BUSINESS AND GOV'T."
NIXON AIDE MACGREGOR JOINS UNITED AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Explaining that they had "become increasingly concerned over the broadening gap that had occurred in recent years between the business world and the public sector," United Aircraft Corp., eighth largest government contractor, announced that it had selected Clark MacGregor to serve as a Vice President to direct its Washington activities.

MacGregor was, until November 7, chairman of Nixon's re-election campaign committee. He had replaced John Mitchell, who was forced to resign as a result of the Watergate scandal.

United Aircraft, whose major subsidiary, Sikorsky Helicopters, makes helicopters for the war in Vietnam, received \$595 million in government contracts in 1971. Apparently that wasn't enough since they felt a need to hire some "experts to help or participate in establishing effective communications" between business and government.

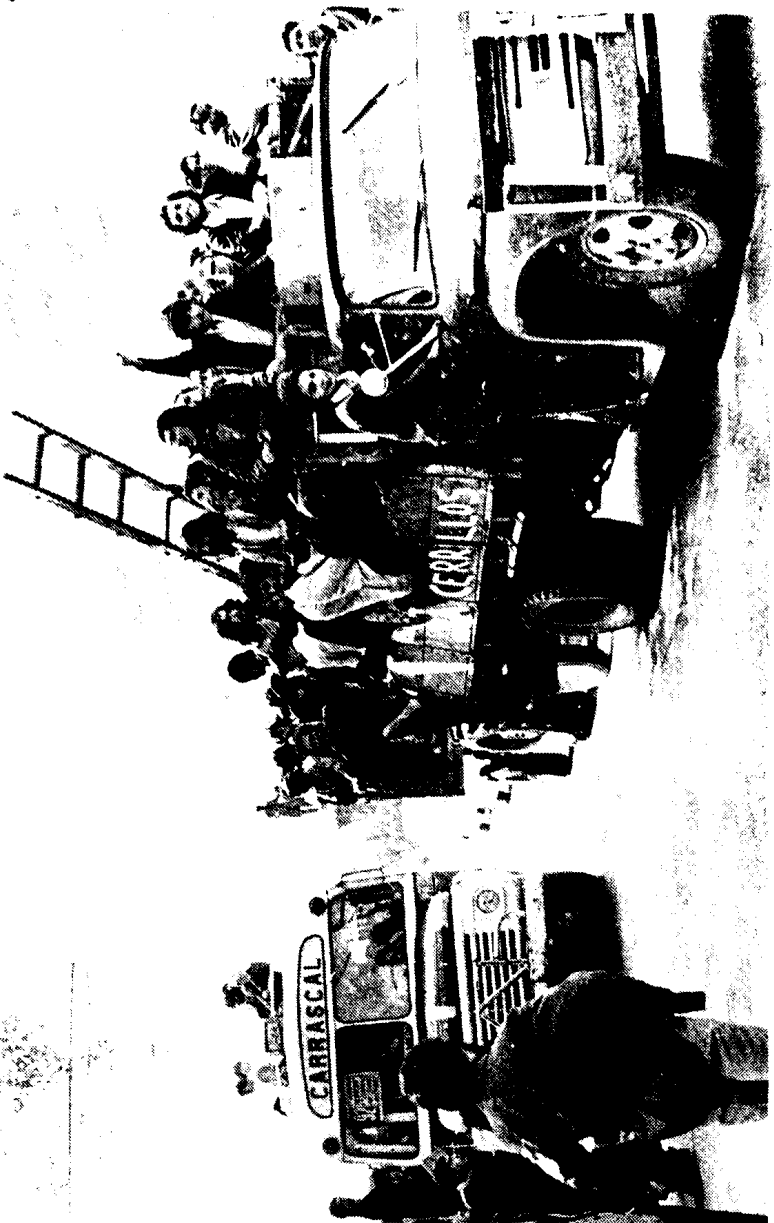
United Aircraft's president, Harry Gray, said of MacGregor, "We believe his wide experience and knowledge will enable him to play an important role in our efforts to improve the working relationship between business and government."

Establishing effective communication may come in handy, too, when the next lawsuit is filed against United Aircraft and 49 other aircraft companies and the Manufacturers Aircraft Association comes up for a hearing.

MacGregor joins a growing number of men who find the route from business to government and back a satisfying one. Among others are a present Vice President of United Aircraft, General James Ferguson, who served as Commander of the Air Force Systems Command from 1966-1970.

In other fields, Carl Bagge, presently President of the National Coal Assoc., served on the Federal Power Commission (the FPC supposedly regulates the coal industry) from 1965-1970. James Needham, now Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange served as Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1969-1972 (the SEC supervises the stock market); Bryce Harlow, now a V.P.

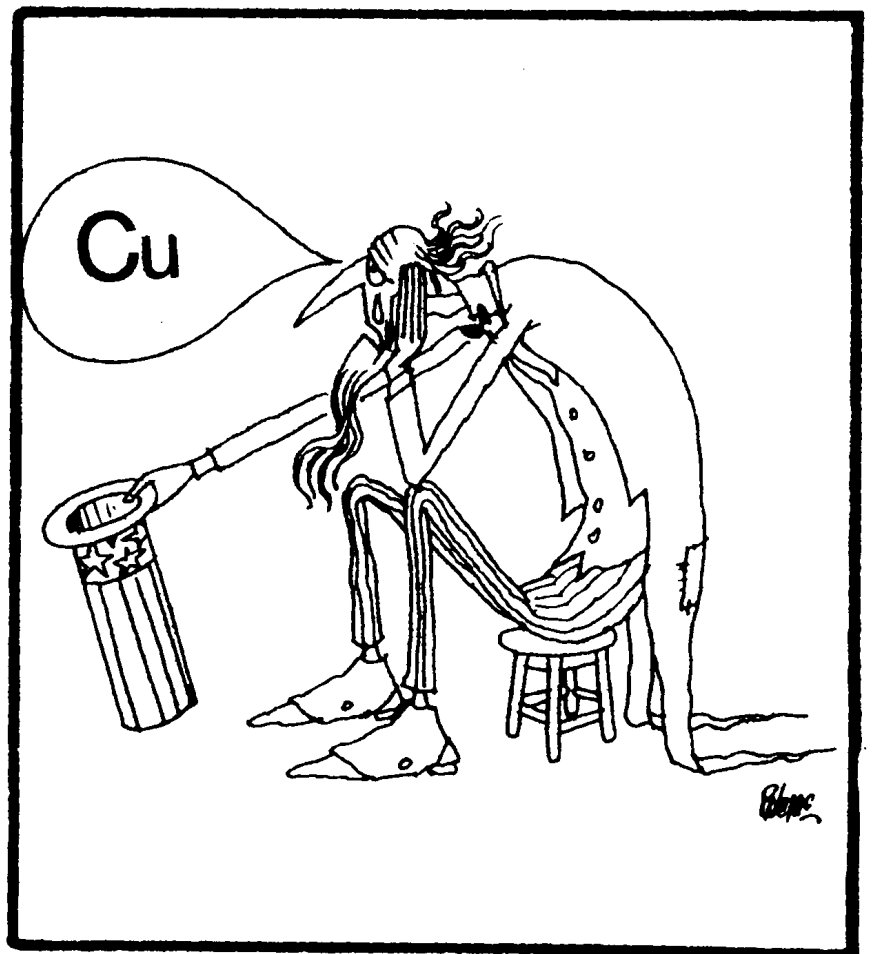
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TOP LEFT: When public transportation people in Santiago de Chile went on strike for 24 hours, workers were not prevented from going to work. Here students and workers on a truck (note tractor behind) and a non-striking bus heading for voluntary labor. "Cerrillos" is the destination.
CREDIT: LA NACION/LNS.

THE PHOTOS ON THIS PAGE AND THE COVER GO WITH THE CHILE STORY ON PAGE 3 THIS PACKET. OTHER STORIES ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN CHILE APPEAR IN PACKETS #478 and 479. OTHER PHOTOS OF CHILE SINCE THE LEFT COALITION UNIDAD POPULAR WAS ELECTED CAN BE FOUND IN PACKETS: #467 (Sept. 20, 1972) cover; #444 (June 21, 1972) P-1; #424 (April 5) cover and P-2; #421 (March 25) cover and P-2; #413 (Feb. 12, 1972) P-3 and P-4; #324 (March 10, 1971) P-1; #323 (March 6) P-1 and P-2.

BOTTOM AND TOP RIGHT: Chilean students and workers united forces in carrying out the bulk of the work of loading and transporting food and other essential materials around the country during the recent right wing truck strike. "If there were not enough trucks, there were surely more than enough arms."
CREDIT:QUIMANTU/LNS The quote is the caption from QUIMANTU, which is a government publication.



TOP RIGHT: Agribusiness cartoon
CREDIT: THE CAROLINA PLAIN DEALER, LBS

BOTTOM RIGHT: "Cu" is the chemical notation for copper. Uncle Sam weeps for his copper loss in Chile. May be used with Chile stories in this and last two packets. CREDIT: PRENSA LATINA, INC.

P-2 LIBERATION News Service (1480) November 15, 1972 the end ...